Brnds Cover, Otio, \$20tc. P. R. So. Petr. 7436 P. B.;
Timothy, Illinois, \$2.46982 to \$7 toth; Thmothy, Onto. P.
bush, \$2.572 \$2.75.
Frathers. Live Green 45346c.
EGG- The arrivals are quite large, and prices are a fraction
lower, with a downward tendecoy. We quide:
Btale and Phils., \$7 dan. 35316 Joney & L. L. am. pkgs. 147316
Otho and Western..... 185344
Bernwar 18336c. \$7.
Portyons continue dull, without material change of rates.
We quote: Mr. Edward Bill's Curcular gives the annexed state edstuff e shipmen's: reh 2, 1859 ... 83,089 veb 29, 1859 ... 83,089 veb 29, 1859 ... 2,029 vb 31, 1859 ... 2,029 vb 31, 1859 ... FOTATORS COMMING TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER 11,612 415,800 Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, bbis. bush. the Pennsy vania Coal Company: puckage for fresh fruit; round-over-d wood boxes would be much better. T. C. Kimbal also received 50 very small bunches Asparagus, per same steamest, which sold at 25c. RUTARAGA TURNIFS—Sic P bbl.; Red and Yellow, \$2 502 83 P bbt.
GARLIC-#4 50@46 & 100 honohes.
MAPLE SUNAR-Extra, 16@11c.; do. Common. 2@3.
AFPLESC-We quote: Western Apples from first hands at
\$3.50@4; Common Apples. #7.56@83.
DRIED APPLES are very cull. Dried Peaches, ditto. Our
outdide figures could scatedly be reached for any considerable At a meeting held on the 6th inst of the lines Road terminating at St. Louis and connecting with the East, the Ohio and Mississippi, the Terre Haute, is. Dried Applies-We quote: Southern 7/26c.; State, 8/29c. DRIED PRACTICS—Peeled, 12016c. P IB; unpoeled, 7 in 8.
DRIED PLUMS—25028c. P IS. Alton and St. Louis, the Great Western of Illinois, the DRIED PLEMS—250350. P S.
DRIED PLEMS—250350. P S.
DRIED RASPERRIES—180300. P B.
DRIED BLACKERRIES—190310. P B.
DRIED CHRRIES—190310. P B.
DRIED CHRRIES—190300. P B.
BROOM CORN—We quote at \$100\$12.50 P cwt for a good rickle. Hilinois Central, and the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago, the following resolutions were adopted: the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We are advised that the roads terminating at the
East on the Attantic have commenced reducing the rates of both
feelbit and passengers which were current in days ago; and,
Whereas, we regard our pre-portion of the their rates as bardly
remmersative for the service performed; and, Whereas, we have
reason to fear that the causes which have led to the present reduction, as advised, will lead to still further and more reliable
most significant or the resolution of the service of their stock and bonded interests; and, Whereas, will
for inno asset and norm of us, which are unrepresented here, we
do claim the right of stronger conserves the right to fit rate
of their stock and horses on the results of respectfully saydo claim the right of stell preservation, and of respectfully sayding to the dines with which we are connected, we must have
compensating takes for the service performed in connection with
leasen; therefore. CREERERRIES-We quote: First quality, \$150 \$17 \$2 bbl. Markets .- CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE M. Y. TRIBUN ASHES.—The market is heavy, and is lower for Pearls; sales of \$2 bbb at \$5.70. Pots are quite at \$5.75. COTTON.—The market is steady and moderately active; sales of 2,500 baies, part in transitu. Sales since the inst. 35,000 bales, including 30,000 bit market. The export has been 5,722 bales, viz: to Liverpool 4,165, Hayre 915, Naples 547, Bromen 75. We repeat former prices:
sew-york classification.
Sew-york classification.
Florida. Mobils, N. O. & Texas. d, That the minimum rates of the lines here repre Reserved, Time to the connections, a terminus at St. Lented, haring, with their connections, a terminus at St. Lehall be, on freights contracted from any points beyond the ntail of their roads, as follows:

EATES IN CENTS PER HUNDRED POUNDS. road is going to apply to the next Legislature for authority to issue 7 or cent mortgage bonds to the amount of \$250,000.

In the case of the Bridgeport City Bank vs. Johnson & Sandford, trustees of Mr. Barnum, in the Saperior Court at Bridgeport, a decision has been rendered in favor of the Bank. The Boston Post of yesterday, in reviewig the money market of that city, remarks:

Dullness continues to pervade monetary affairs, and as the season advances, business has tapered down to the current wants of the immediate neighborhood and the small orders, by express, of the New-Eagland trade. There is nothing new, either in finance or business, and we have but to report that money is abandant at 6 \$\text{P}\$ cent on good securities and fair paper, and easily to be obtained at a less figure, by certain people on call or on time; and to chronicle a still feeling in mercantile circles generally, to set down all that is necessary to be said of these matters. The only activity in money is that which grows out of transcutivity in money is that which grows out of transcutions in speculative stocks, which, as the list of daily sales indicates, have again been active, yielding a fine have sto the brokers, making money for those who have bought for a rise, and giving a fine chance to lenders to obtain 8 to 12 \$\text{P}\$ cent on loans on the "fancies," is a market wherein they themselves can borrow all they desire at the legal rate.

The Checiand Heraid say to The Boston Post of yesterday, in reviewig the money ## 1 | 2 # 1 2 | 4 | bush | We quote:

Wheat, White... # 1 50 | 20 | 21 | Corn, R'd White. ## 5 | 3 |

Wheat, Canadian... | 30 | 20 | 62 | Corn, W'n Mixed... | 34 | 28 |

Wheat, Show White... | 50 | 20 | 65 | Corn, W'n Yellow | - 4 | 87 |

Wheat, Ohio | 1 5 | 20 | 65 | Corn, W'n Yellow | - 4 | 87 |

Wheat, Mill Clob... | 50 | 20 | 15 |

Wheat, Mill Clob... | 50 | 20 | 15 |

Wheat, Cloique ## 5 | 20 | 20 | 20 |

Wheat, Cloique ## 5 | 20 | 20 | 20 |

Rye, Rotthern... | 25 | 25 | 26 | 20 |

Corn, U'n Yellow | 25 | 20 | 20 |

Corn, B'n White... | 24 | 25 | 25 |

Corn, B'n Yellow | 25 | 22 | 27 | 28 |

Corn, Rod. Fellow | 25 | 22 | 27 | 28 |

Corn, Rod. Fellow | 25 | 20 | 28 |

Corn, Rod. Fellow | 25 | 20 | 20 |

Corn, Rod. Fellow | 25 | 20 | 20 |

Corn, Rod. Fellow | 25 | 20 | 20 |

Corn, Rod. Fellow | 25 |

Corn, The Cleveland Heraid says:

At length we have something definite to report with regard to the steamboa; like between Cleveland and Buffalo. The trustees are Messra, Striker, Law, Richmond and Fargo—names well known in connection with enterprises of the most extensive character. The line will commence operations on May 20.

The California steamer has arrived, and brings over PROV:SIONS—The P rk market is rather firmer and more active; the topolry more series for the fature; sales of 3,500 bbls. r = 17 5529, 7.60 for new M-ss; \$17 572 for old do: \$15 50 bbls. Frime M:ss; \$13 25 for Rumps, and \$12 624 for Prime; Inclu-ded in the sales ser 750 bbls. Mess for Mayor June, haver's on-\$1,400 000 in gold, which is unexpectedly large. The commercial advices are not important. The Shipping The neary amount of capital looked up by speculative opera-done in this market, combined with the general duliness at rade and arout receipts of Just, have brought money fate a live demand during the past fortulant. The outlysticus for the pres-cut steamer are large, though less important team those for the real of the 5th April The definily in mesting consuments for to-morrow will no doubt, be overcome, but not without the payment of enhenced raises of interest. Leans on approved payment of enhenced raises of interest. Fork M. 100 w.b. 17 60 6 - Butter O'ge Co. 25 6 - 27
Do., Clear new 2 50 6 - Do., Infair to prime 13 2 6 2 - 21
Do., Prime thew 12 50 6/12 6 1 Do., Prime 10 2 7 - 21
Do., Prime thew 12 50 6/12 6 1 Do., Chio. 10 6 - 10
Do., Prime the 15 25 6/15 50 Cheese. 6 6 - 10
Lard O., bbis. 11 6 11/1 tags. 14 6 - 15
TEAS—The auction to day showed an improvement on the former sale higher rates were realized for most kinds. The rates were realized for most Treviously this year.

Total 10 the year.

About \$38,500 Brist 7 per ceuts have been turned into the card of Examiners under bids for an unappropriated fund in eir names, bidders accepted a fraction under \$52.46 for their cets. The hate Treasurer declines to pay the company on cout \$20,000 bonds issued to duplicate; suit to recover the node hemselves is now pending and in the meantime, the terrest cannot be collected. No deficite proceedings have yet on taken by the Legislature to pay the surplus cebt of the ate amounting to about \$175,000, but it is expected that the oper act will be passed before the abjournment on the 18th eximo. Competition between the coran steamers reduced rates of freight up in bullion and exchange by last mail but there bein hut one steamer seaving to-morrow, rates have been restored t their former standard. N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce

Octors, 375 ocean.

LEATH: R.—There continues a good demand for both Hemberk and take, and prices are well sustained.

HONEY—Cohe is quite; we do not know of any change in prices. We quote at 75c., duty paid, and 62263a, in bond, 90.3 P.—There is a good demand for Casille at 9494c. The former price for Commun. rmer price for Common. SPICES. We hear of sales of Nutmers at 52jc.; Papper avic.; Pimento, 67e7c., and 260 bags of Cloves on private HIDES-The demand is good and prices retain their steadiness. Sales of 2,000 Chagres at 250., 6 months, from second hands; 1,500 Beanos Ayres, eccond hands, at 22\cdot 6 months; 2 0 Cadforria, 25\cdot 6 months; 1,000 Beanos Ayres at 250., 6 months; 200 South Western at 250., less 5\cdot 7 cont. cash. FRUITS-R starts are equiest at 27 for Layers, and \$2.25 for Bunch. Dried traits are quiest at \$2.25 for Soutsern; Apples according to Soutsern; Apples ToBACCO-Very little is doing; prices are not quotably ToBACCO-Very little is doing; prices are not quotably anged. Saies of Kentucty at 70 lije., and Havans, at 20 33c. Haunfecturers are doing a good trade in fine-out obewing dismosting and the rates are sustained; manufactured bard N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country ProduceFor the Wess anding Aral. 13, 189.

[Reported exchangely for Firs N. Y. Traisons by Darw &
France, Commission Herchants for the sale of Fruits and
Produce, No. 86 Barolay street.]

Notice to Considerate of Farm Produce.—Put up everything in next order. Mark plain, indeable directions on every
package, including weight, with tare, count, and name of article.

Also lack a bith of particulars inside of one package, marked

Also lack a bith of particulars inside of one package, marked

Bill, and always send one by mail, with wothe when and how
things are forwarded.

Commissions.—For selling Berries, Fruits, &c., where packages are returned, and on small lots of stuff, 16 \$\psi\$ cent. Other

Farm Froduce generally, 6 \$\psi\$ cent.

QUOTATIONS are for sales of good Produce, in good order, at
wholesale, such at Farmers realize, and not Jobbers' or Specumient's prices. steady with indictate axics.
With P.S.—There is a little more doing, and prices are steady.
SPIRITE—The demand is fair for foreign and prices are fully WHISKY-The market is firmer, with a fair demand. Sales WHISKY—The market is briner, with a tair demands of 600 bits, at 266.

OILS—The isoquiry for all kinds continues very limited, yet prices are without important change, though if large parceis were present for sale, holders would so obliged to make a concession in rates. Linesed to dail and heavy; sales of 12,000 gains, eity at 55,000 c in casks and its bits. Crude whale is quiet at 59,000 c, cash, for common to prime, and of 30,000 c in Brackets Spring and Winter, 4 mes. Riesched Eleghant sale slowly at 52,000 c, cash, for common to prime, and of 30,000 c in Brackets and the best of the sale of 10,000 c in Brackets and the sale showly at 50,000 c in the sale showly at 51,000 c in the sale showly at 51,000 c in the sale showly at \$1,000 c in 10,000 c in the sale showly at \$1,000 c in 10,000 c in the sale showly at \$1,000 c in 10,000 c in the sale showly at \$1,000 c in 10,000 c in moderate request at 16,000 c in the sale showly at \$1,000 c in 10,000 c in moderate request at 16,000 c in the sale showly at \$1,000 c in 10,000 c yes and Chesse. The trade in Batter has been, to a

BUTTER AND CHEESE. The trade in Briter has been, to a flat extent, without malerial change of rates. Choice old Butter if it could be found), would bring something over our figure; but we have seen more of this custacter. It must be searly or quite out of maract. New flotter is arriving more freely, and is a little lower with a downward tendency. Much of it is selling, we are tody at the coat in the country. Butter fragress as a nopelul set of fellows, and date must ry. Butter flagress as a nopelul set of fellows, and date must ry. Butter flagress as a nopelul set of fellows, and date must ry. Butter flagress as a nopelul set of fellows, and date must ry. Butter flagress as a nopelul set of fellows, and date with a solid casticer than was at one time feared, and the stock will gookship be cleared out without further reduction in price.

The sock of old Cheese is quite finited, and is selling at provious rates. A few small lots of well cured new have been seed of, and cold at 16c.

3th TER-We quote:

[25] And Co. pails \$\frac{1}{2}\$ if \$\frac{1} prime to chelce, and \$1.35 for interior. Natural communication \$1.40 and Blac shed Whiter \$1.5, 4 mos. Refined Raps sells slowly at \$1.202 st. 25, and Tanter's Oil at Scirifot, as to quantity and quality. Tellow Utils in moderate request at 190 st. 190 st. 190 moderate request at 190 st. 190 s

making at 5 of 350, cash, which is an advance.

NAILS-Cut are are selling at 3 of 25 c, cash and 6 most, according to brand.

LEAD-Fig is quiet; we hear of sales of 50 tuns Spanish at a proper of the selling at 3 of 25 c.

Bar high, cash. Pipe and Sheet are stoady at 7c; Sar high, cash electric for prices of Peruvian as follows—there having been no change this season:

From 1 to 5 tuns., 505 cash, From 51 to 50 tuns, 550, cash. From 5 to 10 tuns., 59, 354. From 1 to 25 tuns., 505, cash. From 51 to 100 tuns., 69, 354. From 1 to 25 tuns., 605, cash. From 51 to 100 tuns., 69, 354. From 1 to 25 tuns., 62, cash. From 1 to 100 tuns., 69, 354. From 1 to 30 tuns., 62, cash. From 21 to 30 tuns., 63, cash. From 21 to 30 tuns., 64, cash. From 21 to 30 tuns., 64, cash. From 21 to 30 tuns., 64, cash. From 31 to 30 for Marshalls, Worthington's, ke. A cargo of Ground sold during the sees at abt of height, 4c across of Ground sold during the sees at abt of height, 4c across of Ground sold during the sees at abt of height, for a cargo of the month, if not before. We quote Western Reduced the month, if not before. We quote Western Reduced the month, if not before the sees at \$1.50 feet 75; Carters as \$1.50 feet 25, and Nova-Socilas at \$1.50 feet 175; Carters as \$1.70 feet 25, and Nova-Socilas at \$1.50 feet 175; Carters as \$1.70 feet 25, and Nova-Socilas at \$1.50 feet 175; Carters as \$1.70 feet 25, and Nova-Socilas at \$1.50 feet 25, and Nova-Socilas at \$1.50 feet 25, and Nova-Socilas at \$1.50 feet 50 fee

bhds. New Orleans, at 61@70., and by suction, 257 hhds. at 65 860 87 32.

MOLASES—There is very little fotus in foreign. New Orletts is molestally active, takes of 560 bbis. at 37@506.; 58 hhds. Cala Musowaco, at 281.; 38 tes. 60., at 30c; and 71 bbis.

TALLOW-The business is moderate and prices are in favor the buser; sales of 25.50s. It at 1640101c. Rough Pat is

STANDING INFORMATION ABOUT THE CATTLE MARKET.

BEXYDS—INFORMATION ABOUT THE CATTLE ALKEETE
BEXYDS—The great market place for Beef Cattle is in Fortyourth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The great
market day is on Wereneday, though the market opens on Tuesfay. The number sold upon these days in 1858 was 184,742. Sales
are also made here upon other days, and also at Bergen, and in
Robitson street and Slath street. The botal number sold in
Robitson street and Slath street. The botal number sold in
a commission of S I to \$2.750 P head. The quotations here are
by the peerd for the net weight of beef. At Socton the hife and
but are estimated. The weight here is generally guessed at, and
prices fixed at so much per head; that is if a bullock will not s
wet, of beef in the quarters, and that quality is worth 10c. P S.
as is sold for \$300 Market obstrace \$150 P cwt.

VEAL CALVES are sold \$7 B), live weight.

MILCE Gows vary is price with beef Poor Cows sell, on an
average for \$250.850; medium ones, \$350.845; good ones,
\$550.865; extra fine ones, \$750.8100. Cows and Calves are
poid at all the market places.

MILCH Cows vary in price with beef Poor Cows sell, on an average for \$250 \$50; medium ones, \$300 \$65; extra time ones, \$750 \$106. Cows and Calves are poid at all the market places of the price of the COMPARATIVE TABLE of the receipts of animals for this and former years.

Beeves Total on sale number market of beeves Number of the city, cown, venis, abseption of the city, cown, venis, absent of the city, cown, venis, abs 63. ecid in b the city. c 1384.114.846 109.964 1185. 97.854 185.574 1146.125.598 187.857 1857.116.596 162.243 1858.144,748 181,574

FOR THE WHER ENDING WEDNESDAY, AFRIL 13, 1859.
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WESE.
According to the reports from the several market-places in the
ity, there have been received this week!

Beeves. Cown. Vesia. Sheep Swine. Tot'l.

At Allerton's, 44th-st...2,791 58 222 ... 976 640 Iowa..... 41 ofiana.... They also report Bevers and other Stock received by Rail-code, Ac., as follows:

Sheep and 822

han this day week. following Droves are in market this week:

ors who bought droves on the road, expecting to meet as good a market as they have had too last two weeks, have a most decidedly serious expression of countenance. The decline upon all first class droves we have no doubt will average \$5 a bead, notwithstanding they may be reported as selling at the prices

of last week per pound.

The weather is very mild; the first day clear, and part of the time uncomfortably warm, followed by a rainy right. Wednesday was mainly clear, after the p-orning, and too warm to endure overcoats. This state of the weather, we presume, affected the disposition of buyers, so that a less supply was required. tion of buyers so that a less supply was required.

The number for the week in the city is less than last week, but in the great market place the number is larger. This excess mostly arrived rather mexpectedly this morning, and had a depressing effect upon prices. For owners the best of the market was early prices. For owners the best of the market was early on Tuesday. By 4 o'clock that day sales had almost wholly ceased—about helf of the cattle yarded having been sold. On Wednerday morning, for a while, sales were tolerably brisk, and then the spirit of duliness

were telerably brisk, and then the spirit of duliness grew more and more apparent.

There are a few good droves, and some small lots of extra eattle in market; but the bulk of them are not as good as the cattle of last week were.

The very large proportion of stock from Illineis this week will be observed in our list of receipts from States; and it will also be observed from what follows that drovers have been serve fortunate in cetting

that drovers have been very fortunate in getting

Chear Freights.—Some of the stock in market this week has been shipped at cheaper rates from lib-nois than stock ever has before been transported by railroad. Several lots of cattle came through from railroad. Several lots of cattle came through from Chicago on contract at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a head. This was owing to the sharp competition between the three great eastern roads leading out of Chicago; and we are told that the Fort Wayne Road offers to bid still lower, the object Fort Wayne Road offers to bid still lower, the object being to indone drovers to try that route, and the Peansylvania Central to New-York. We are also told that the New-York Central does not care to do its part of this "cat-throat game" of low freights, and will charge \$75 a car from Buffalo in feture. We wish the Lake Shore Road would charge enough so as to afford to give drovers a car to ride in fit to transport hogs,

which their present cabroses are not, if they are only half as fithy and uncomfortable as all who ride in them represent them to be. Is there so possible means of driving these absurantions off the whole lies of railrosds? It is positively indecent on the part of Seperinterdents to compel respectable men to travel in such things as they must if they accompany their

we regret to see this extreme reduction of freight charges, because it is too low to stand, and we caution persons from buying cattle based upon any such calculation. The best thing that railroads could do for drovers would be to establish a fair tariff, and make

SALES OF CATTLE. Probably as good, if not the SALES OF CATTLE.—Probably as good, if not the best, large drove in market, was that of Col. Radoliff, 20 head off and the market, was that of Col. Radoliff, 20 head off and the cold Chie Durhan Sterer, including a few was bought on Towards by David Aberton for the great whole sale alraphic - house of Nesbann & Stans, we believe, at 85% a head-the buyer says at 11c. P. B. net They are estimated by huge and relier at 13.21c. The owner says he was a little over reached, and sold too low, as they were fed by humself, and he knows (and so do we) that they are of very excellent quality, having been fed well dill quite ripe for the batcher. Some of the best of this drove were re-effected at retail on Wedding at 18c.

cay at 15c.

alectine A. Mart'n sold a very excellent lot of fat Stee
alectine A. Mart'n sold a very excellent lot of fat Stee
red Ozen for James A. Hamilton, of Livingston County, to
this own feeding. One patr of 6-year eld Oxen for \$25c,
one patr for \$250, and one Steer at \$115, and 9 Meers for
(66; will average about the \$\P\$ B; and 2 fine fat Helfers
(5, as) 12/c. \$\P\$ B. Also fifteen common stock Steers at \$6
county asys is 16c.

day at not over lie. but amough soot report to not so things that a rage. On Wednesday, we judged from the looks of things that a cot siderable tall would sell at 10010jc.

Thus, Wheeler seld to John Harris on Tuesday, 28 good Durhams from Kentucky, by Ware, at \$100 a lead. The buyer says | 20; the seller says, No. Wave says they will average 9 Thes, where the relative sys, by White any a life; the relier says, No. Were anys they was any a life; the relier says, No. Were anys they was a life of the late of the late

quet, 8 cwt., acol librois steers at 110.

T. C. Eastman sold on Tuesday 15 pretty fair Kentnoky Durbana. some a little coarse, for T. C. Willis, average 15 cwt., at 116.

Mend & Holcomb are selling 35 common Obio steers for A. Warter, of 71 or 11 cwt., at 116.

Mend & Holcomb are selling 35 common Obio steers for A. Warter, of 71 or 11 cwt., at 116. The rold 16 Coursectant River cano, estimated 12 cwt. asch, at 6:15; say full 116. B. Vai & Cark, 4 th ad 673 cwt. Obio sock, sought at Buffalo of D. C. Coney the kest at 116., and a few of the poorest at 160. One part for \$273, and several single steers at \$105 exch. Also, at 16wa cattle, brought of D. Keily, that came through is one week from hous, average 2 cwt., and some of them pretty rough at decrease though tolerably fat. Will do well to average 190, as they do not arrive until late this forenous cattle for Cramer, at 10. B. 36 etc. Also, 33 for B. Cabbil, good 7 cwt. Obio Steers at 116. For George Lee, 11 pair 7 cwt. Obio Steers at 6:35 % 50. Also, 35 for B. Fair T. W. Obio Steers at 6:45 % 6. C. Also, 35 for B. Fair T. W. Obio Steers at 6:45 for M. Francia, 35 atrong, rough, good fiest lifeois stock, 71 cwt., at 8:30.

Dariel Bantes, 27 for F White, 9] cwt. Obio Gat le at 114c. For C. Stene, 35 head, mostly Oxen, and some pretty coarse, average 6 cwt., at 16:61 (c. Some of the highest sold at 8:97. For Jerry M. Cornaell 45 Obio Steers, 71 cwt. at 10:31 left This drove is not quite as good as the drove sold last week, and the broker think is sellen 16:19 to lower.

J. H. Williams sold 50 good, fair Gulo. 71 cwt., 5 teers at 110 drove is not quite as good as the drove sold last week, and the broker think is sellen 16:19 to lower.

J. H. Williams sold 50 good, fair Gulo. 71 cwt., 32 good, 51 cwt. Illimois Steers, at 110:110c. —6 of them at \$100, and to be as

goed, and some pretry hard, and thinks his ailes about the same as has week.
Charles G Teed sold for Darling & Sexton, 32 good, 31 cwt. Illinois Steers, at 11/2/10.—16 of them at \$100, sold to be as good as any litinois atock in market. Also, 52 small illinois Steers, bought at Albany of Drummond & Robbins, average 72 cett, and soil at 16/2/16.

Hough & Sherman have Capt. Hutchinson's drove—177 head Weatern lillinois steers, of good fair to ordinary quality; 55 sold Tuesday, of a full average of the let, the brokers' estimate averaged just about 16/2, 47 35. The sales to day are slower, and some telerably fat Miscourt Oxen sell at not over 100.

Lockman & Lighth have 54 Oxtario Country steers and extensionly generally at 16/2010. Five of their steers they estimate sold at only 92. Four sold to Lesery for \$4.55-buyer and seller sares is at tie, and four more in price at \$120 each, sales tipo, buyer 11/2.

John A. Merritt is selling for Alexander & Fitch a drove of fair medium to good Blinois steers, average 7 cwt. at 10/2/14/2, and market not as good as hat week.

Murray & Giover and C. W. Conger are selling for John T. Alexander a hove of pretry hard Illinois stock, the best at 116. Murray and 20 of the poorest of his end of the drove at \$40, and conger acid 40 at \$61, which is not over 90 equan a fair estimate of weight.

Since Ulery has a drove for Alexander that look as though

Ulery has a drove for Alexander that look as though

Fig. on there has drove for Alexander that look as though they came out of another pasture from the above; or rather the first look as though they had never been anywhere but in pas-ture, while these bear evidence of having lived near the corn crib. The broker estimates the average \$1 out, and the best are seelling at 120 and others \$1.00 lipe. Harney Burtam 91 for Alexander's Cassell that average 1,300 is Illinois and 1,244 at Dunkirk, and are estimated 65 own. but here, and sold for \$74, say 110. \$1 ib, being good, fair tilling atterns.

het here, and sout her of the Arman and the state of the

Win. P. Melintyre sold 32 cearse, rough lilinois Cattle for Perkina at \$70.5575, extinusing them 7 cent cach.

Win. Florence has a drove bought of L. M. Baker, at Allefungtaking advantage, Baker says of his unsuspecting innocence,
and getting them, we say, st a price the beyer will be glast to get
sate out of, as it will be hard work for him to get within half a
cent of last west's price, upot the full attimated weight. The
hert not at \$115 a nead, were 12.4 \$18.

Bills & Sweet have a pair red grade. Durhams, fed by Charles
Jones, Lavingston County, N. Y., which weighted at home 45
owt, and are estimated by owners 25 cent, net here, and boid at
\$30.6, with a reported offer of \$27.8.

J. Milier & Son noid here and at Bergen 57 head—35 for Miles
& Co., pertry rough Michigan stock, say 6 owt., at 102 title., and
\$2 for H. S. Whitams, this State Oxon and Steers at 102 title.
Gillert & Tifley old at Bergen 155 head for Maceoger &
Gatewood—50 that averaged 1,167 fb in Hillords, extlanted Si
sew here, and and at \$5.50, ap 101. The 100 by same owner
from Hillinois suid at 114. on \$1 cwt. extination. Sold here, \$5
benght of Gatewood at Buffan, 7 cett. (Holle Steers, average
life. Also 16 at \$50, 75 cwt., Oxion Steers, bought at Buffaio,
Ano 46 for W. W. Painer, called illinois, and might be called
tough Miss ard stock, at 10c on 65 cwt.

Breach & Bray, 110 coarse, rough Michigan shock for Clark &
Com a, Steers stud Oxen, at 502 fee Farraworth & Roddee,
25 gred Hillinois Steers, for Bulls & Sweet, 18 New York Oxen and Steers
at 104 filling Steers, at 102 life. For Farraworth & Roddee,
25 gred Hillinois Steers, and sold at the content of the oxen at \$50, were estimated 5 cwt. For Bulls & Sweet, 18 New York Oxen and Steers
at 104 filling Steers at 110. wene of these at \$60, were estimated 5 cwt. For Bulls & Sweet, 18 New York Oxen and Steers
at 104 filling Steers, Rough for the evident good care that he has
given incas Cornection red Oxen while in his keeping. Belling
the second of the second for the second of the

dey lefore 697.

0 Frien & McGraw return the following drever raceived at their stables: 166 Yale & Co., Chenango Co., N. Y.: 24 E. Hutt, Columbia Co., N. Y.: 139 N. R. Soswell, N. Y.: 30 Wm., Dewy, Great Batrington, Mass.; 174 John Delpinin, Onic. The average of those was \$6 Ch.

average of these was \$6.03.

We have nothing particularly interesting to report about the host market. The price of B. of hive host ranges according to quality from \$136.5c. It will be seen by the numbers reported that the supply is ample for such warm weather.

Report of high received at Alienton's Western Hog Yards, for the week ending April 13, 1850.

By Hudden River Reas.

By Hudson River Road. By Erfe Railroad. By Erfe via Bergen. New Jersey Central.	.1,096
Report by Highes & French of Hoppreceived at Hus Orove Yards, fort of Thirty-evenin street, North week ending April 15 1850; By New York and Eric Ballroad. By Hodsen Sover Railroad. By Cameten and Ambery Railroad. Esmaining last report.	2,243 299 457
Total	4,558
Of which were sent to Fortieth-street yards Sold	2,055
Tetal	4 558

Philadelphia Cattle Market-Apatt, 12, 1856 The supply of Beef Cattle this week was somewhat better than the previous, amounting at both yards to 1,070 head. Price newarded, particularly for the heat quality, which were sold a form \$11 to \$15 \tilde{2} 100 fb. Only very infectior cattle sold a low as \$2 and the most disposed of, were from \$9 to \$10 and \$16 \tilde{2} 160 fb.

or as \$7 and the most capacitor, were from \$5 to \$10 miles \$15\\ \text{if}\$ \$7 100 Ms.

SHEET.—There was a better supply of Sheep in market this street, and prices declined a shade. The offering amounted to war \$1,000 head, all of which were sold at from \$6 to \$7\\ \text{if prose.}\$

Hods.—The receipts of Bogs, at the yard in the Iwesty-court Warrs amounted to \$1500 head, most of which were sold from \$1 to \$2\\ \text{if and } \text{and } \text{if } \text{if

Receipts of Produce APRIL 13. Free Reilroad - 95 ptgs. Ashra, 91 do. Provisione, 709 , 75 do. Butter 25 Tuberco, 800 benes Cardine, 12 page. 5 ha re. Cotton, 75 sides Lessiase, 30 rolls do., 55 bales

MURDER OF PHILIP BARTON KEY.

NINTE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 13, 1859. The interest in the Sickles tragecy seems to be as

deep and intense in this community to day as it was the day of the hemicide at Madison place. It is the sole topic of conversation wherever men meet, or women either. The thirling scene which transpired pesterday, when the wounds of Mr. Sickles were spened afresh by the touching evidence of R. J. Walker, and when his emotions so completely overpowered him as to reader his removal from the Court Roum necessary, appealed in the most pataetic and eloquent manner to the hearts of all present.

There was hardly a dry eye in Court, and certainly not a heart remained usaffected by it. This scene, the confession of the faithless wife, and the descriptions given of the agenies which Mr. Sickles suffered when the appailing truth forced itself upon his mind, have won for him the sympathies of the whole community, and his counsel might, with the utmost confidence, submit the case to the Jury without another word of testimony, or a word of summing up.

The moment the doors were opened tals morning the crowd poured in and filed up the space set apart

for the audience.

The New-York illustrated papers are circulating here among the lawyers and others, and are creating oreiderable amusement by the very absurdity of the sketches and the absence of similitate in must of them to the persons and things represented.

Judge Crawford took his seat at 10:20, when the Court was duly opened.

Shortly afterward, Mr. Sickles was conducted to his

seat. He appeared to have recovered his wonted composure, though his face was marked with the lines of recent sorrow and suffering.

The coursel for the defense, Messis. Brady and

Stanton, occupied chairs in front of the dock, and con ferred with Mr. Sickles occasionally.

The names of the jurers having been called, and all having answered to their names, Mr. Carlisle proceeded to argue against the admissibility of the con-

feester of Mrs. Sinkles.

Mr. Carlisle presumed that the Judge had already consulted the authorities, and had made up his mind on the point, but still be (Mr. Carlisle) would not have discharged his duties fully, did he not oppose the offer. It was of the first importance-an importance which went the length of determining whether justice was to become a contemptible sham—that his Honor, if he admitted the evidence at all, should expressly limit the uses to which it was to be applied. It struck him that there was not entire concord in the It stuck him that there was not entire concord in the minds of the counsel for the defense as to the purpose for which the evidence was offered, and for which it was admissable. The counsel who offered it proposed it for one purpose, and the counsel who succeeded him offered it for another. It was effered as bearing on the status of the prisoner's mird, and not as proving the facts stated in it; but his colleague, Mr. Grabam, showed that he meant to maintain that the fact appealed to was a fact which ought to be legally appealed to for the ascertainment of the consistent of the prisoner's mind at oner's faird, and hat as proving the lanes stated in the but his colleague, Mr. Graham, showed that he meant to maintain that the fact appealed to was a fact which ought to be legally appealed to for the ascertainment of the condition of the prisoner's mind at the time of and anterior to the homicide. Not content with that he claimed that the fact is question was a fact proper with other facts to show the irresistible impulse under which the prisoner moved forward to the consummation of the scene. Mr. Graham thought this fact was admissible as tending to show something short of insanity is respect to the prisoner's mind, and appealed to his Honor to relax still further the rules of evidence on such a point. He argued that as it may be proved in a particular case that the prisoner quaffed the intoxicating bowl, so in this case it might be proved that the prisoner drained to the dregs a figurative cap filled with the bitterest draught. This was rhetoric but was not law. In all cases the question is, not whether the prisoner drain in the drinking or much drinking. Mr. Brady, however, had indicated, while confining himself to structly legal language, that he had some enlarged ideas about the question of insanity, and referred to a case where his Honor had spoken of a prisoner's mind as being somewhat unhinged. He (Carlisle) regarded that to apply not to an exhibition of passion, but to unsoundness of mind, to insanity. As to all the grounds distinctly taken, and the arguments incidentally made, he submitted that they must all come down to the test of the law and resolve themselves into the single question of insanity. Now, he had not heard any of the counsel claim that the prisoner at the time of the counsel claim that the prisoner at the time of the counsel claim that the prisoner at the time of the counsel claim that the prisoner at the time of the counsel claim that the prisoner at the time of the counsel claim that the prisoner at the time of the counsel claim that the prisoner at the time of the counsel claim

in evidence in mitigation of the crims of marder to the grade of manglanghter? Such a case was decided

in the Court of Appeals of one of the States.

Mr. Phillips That was the case of a slave.

mr. Cariisic—It was, but that makes no difference.

We all are, or ought to be, slaves to the law. Now,

what was the fact offered in evidence as tending to what was the fact offered in evidence at tending a prove insenty? The instrument of evidence purperts to be a formal, written, deliberate and particular state-ment, in the presence of her husband, concluding with a species of attesting clause signed by two witnesses, and with an additional clause showing that the conand with an additional clause showing that the con-fession was made without any fear, or hope of reward. This formal, deliberete, solemn deed of renucciation of marital rights is offered to be given in evidence. The procecution objected to it at first because it was the work of the prisoner's wife in his presence, and evi-dently to be inferred at his instance or directly under his control. Nebody disputed the general rule, unless, in-deed, Mr. Graham, to be that the husband and wife are control. Nebody disputed the general rule, unless, indeed, Mr. Graham, to be that the husband and wife are
incompetent to be witnerses, the one either for or
against the other, in any cause, civil or criminal, to which either of them is a party. Mr.
Graham seemed to think, however, that the age
of progress had medified that law, and that the rule
was a species of regulation for the benefit of the husband, and which he may waive. That is not
so. The wife is as incompetent to testify in favor
as he is totestify against her husband. Counsel referred to a case where this Court, in the
case of a double indictment, refused to allow
the wife to testify in favor of the person
who was on trial, because her testimony might
have its effect on the case of her husband. This
was not an offer to bring the wife into Court as
a witness, but to produce her declaration. What was
the answer to that? First, that declarations are an
interior sort of testimeny; and, should that where
a witness is inadmissable all the decurations
of that witness are inadmissable. Dying declerations are exceptions to this general rule.
But was the fact itself competent to be received!
If it be admissable in evidence, it is because it tends to
prove something in issue. It might be aumissible, if
offered to make up the defense of insanity.

If not a link in the chain of evidence by offered to make up the defense of insanity.

If not a link in the chain of evidence by which it is proposed to make out the claim of resanity, on what principle is it offered now?

He submitted that the wife could not be permitted

He submitted that the wife could not be permitted to contribute one grain of sand toward the building up of any defense for her husband. If there were any law or decision to the contrary he would like to see it.

Mr. Graham would call attention to four authorities on that point, viz: Walton and Green, vol. 1, Carrington and Paire, p. 621; Avison and Kennerd, vol. 6, East p. 180; Thompson and wile agt. Trevanyon, p. 442; Skinner and Gilchrist and Bates, vol. 8, Waits p. 335. In all these cases the declarations of the wife were admitted in evidence.

Mr. Carlisle should like to have bed an opportunity of examining these cases. If there be any one of them which goes to impuga the principle laid down by his Henor in the case of Sullivan, it had escaped his attention. Where was the case wherein the testimony or declaration of a wife was salinited as a defense for her burband? He submitted there was no such case—either the fact sought to be introduced here was material for the defense, or cless it had no business here. If material for the defense, it could not be drawn from the wife. Her declaration was, in law, the declaration of her husband, nuless it could be shown that the If material for the defense, it could not be crawn from the wife. Her declaration was, in law, the declaration of her husband, unless it could be shown that the prisoner's declaration was admissible, it could not be shown that his wife's declaration was. On this point of the identity of husband and wife, he should, if he had the power of the counsel on the other side, re-preduce tast eloquent argument they had heard the other day, when they were told that "husband and wife were one flesh." If this declaration were to be allowed, they should have no rule on the subject, except that each particular case should stand on its own circumstances. The rulings on similar points had been various. Rescoe's Criminal Evidence showed that contrary decisions had been made in the English courts, but none of them covered exactly the point involved here. These were all criminal cases.

deposition came up. It was an action to recover the value of property in a wife's trunk which had been look, and her deposition was offered to prove what he consents were; while the Court held that even where a husband might, or accessivite, be allowed to testify a his own cases, the wife could so; be allowed to do so under any circumstances because the was sub potential viri. Mr. Magrasfer suggested that there was a three wife, Mr. Magrasfer suggested that there was a heapy to have but one Judge in this case, as there could be no disserting opinion. But this declaration was also offered as a part of the res gester, and tr. Grabant had on that point referred to, lat., Greenland Wir. Carlisle resection 108 from this writer, where it is haid down that the admissibility of matters claimed to be res grate was a matter for the discretion of the Judge. This, then, was a mitter which addressed lited to the sound discretion of the Hunor. The only tout that were laid down by Graceleaf ware that it must be covered with the main facts as to illustrate its ohaceter. What was all the evidence cannected with the subject? It was the testimony of the Rev. Dr. Prasand Mr. Francis Mohun, who saw the prisoner on the evening of the 18th of February. There was a sensified between them as to time: one having seen Mr. Sickles come from his house about 50 clock, and the other having seen him going from the Capitol homeward about sun down, and between them and Bridget Duffy, the servant, who testified to the presence a being in the house at dimer time and diright produced in the history of man and Bridget Duffy, the servant, who testified to the presence a being in the house at dimer time and diright proved the presence of the communication made him in the Capitol, and which brought him heave the servant was that? It was not cotemporaneous with the principal fact; and if there, it was of such an extraordinary nature as, in hi and who, with all the infirmities of human nature about them, with prayer and watching, seek at least to walk in the path which the Gospel has marked out for them. They are those who may truly quote that beautiful passage from the Scriptures recited the other days. Bluesed is the man whom the Lord chasteneth—they are those who see in the allitotions that come upon them here in the severing of his that there is but one loss is the loss of children fecunsel was here affected to tears—even in sheame, which is not the result of our own shamefulness—who see and feel in all these things the hand of the Father, and who hear his volce through faith, saying to them, "My son, this is not your abiding place; botter to suffer here in this transitory scene, where you are but a pignim and a sejonner, as all your this is not your abiding place; better to suffer here in this transitory scene, where you are but a pligrim and a sejonner, as all your inthers were; better to suffer here—to have all your suffering here. I will call you to a place where sorrow never enters, where all tears shall be wheel swy from your eyes, where all tears shall be wheel away from your eyes, where everything connected with you shall be pure and hely, love and peace." In the vigils of the night the smitten heart of the good man "that still small voice" in his affliction, his first covenent is to go late the secrecy of the closels, and on his his heres to pour out his supplications to him who alone can bind up the broken heart. Insanity! Why, Sir, rather is it the brightening of the mind, the quotiening of the sight, which pierces through all the gloomy shadows of the world. He sees the roward of the good man, the comfort of the afflicted man, waiting for him. That is one class—there is yet another class—anfa, quit safe, from ineasity from such a blow as that—the confirmed adulterer, the open, shameless proflig ate; the man nurtured in brothels, the man breathing all his life the atms sphere of solutery and seduction, if there be such a man that is cortainly safe from the visitation of insanity because his familiar plaything has threed and wounded him. Now to offer evidence of the fact of the adultery with the prisoner's wife, as the ground to impute to the manity recessarily copen income; of the set I him. Now to offer evisions of the fact of the act length with the prisoner's wife, as the ground to impute to him insanity, necessarily opens inquiry of the sort I have indicated, and sithough in this case the counsel might—for I am putting a suppositifican case only—be willing to go into such a question, it was not the option of parties to go or not to go into such inquiries. But he submitted that, if the introduction of such testimony be necessary to those inquiries, what sort of moral dissecting room would this Court be converted into? If such a declaration were admitted, the Court would have to go further; for the presum recuid have to go further; her the presumption, have to be contested and rebuited by facts. He had not intended to trespass so long on his Henor, and he submitted to matter with all confidence, hoping the Court would extrude from its consideration any matter which is might deem not pertinent to the argument.

The Court here took a few minutes redess. After rocess, the Judge delivered his decision. He

The proposition that has been debated at considerable length, is to introduce the statement of a wife to her hasband, for and on behalf of the husband. It is said that the paper is not offered to establish the facts contained in it, but as an exciting cause, or one of the exciting causes for that frienzied state of mind in which it is said he acted when the homicide took place. I cannot see the distinction between evidence which goes directly to exocerate the husband by the proof of a principal in a criminal cause, and evidence which would tend to exonerate him by showing that he was not in a condition to con ing that he was not in a condition to commit any arme. In either event the effect must be the same—acquittal. The res gesta are the circumstances which surround the principal fact, which is, in this case, undoubteely the homicide. On this assumption or principle it was that the declaration of the prisoner, toat "his bed was defiled," or "dishonored," or "violated"—for all three expressions are testified to—was received. From that has followed much of the evidence we have heard. I do not now intend to say further what are the res gesta. Declarations of a wife or pushand, for or acquired teach other, stand on the same busband, for or against each other stand on the same footing as though it was testimony given en the stand. Suppose the wife of the defendant were in Court at this moment, could see be put upon the stand? Could she be heard? Certainly not. Her testimony, or the statement sought to be used as such, is evidence, and would be in any proceeding evidence of her own criminality, and on an application for divorce might be used against her. But it would not, in my judgmen, have been receiveable in an action for damages, against the decayed, or in my other proin my judginen, have been receiveable in an action for damages against the deceased, or in any other proceeding which might have been instituted against him. I am very clearly of opinion that the statement is evidence. It would violate well-established principles and rules to admit it. It would have a most injurious effect on the relations of husband and wife in destroying their confidential identity. The proposition is therefore rejected.

Exception was taken by the defense.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENSE RESUMED.

The examination of Bridget Duffy was suspended, and Miss O. M. Ridgely was called. She testified as follows:

and Miss O. M. Ridgely was called. She testified as follows:

Reside in Washington, corner of Fifteenth street and New-York avenue, with my mother, Mrs. Hyde; became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Sickles 1st of January last; visited at their house frequently; was at their receptions every Tuesday, and two or three times in a week to dinner; was there on Saturday previous to the death of Key; Sickles went to the dinner table, but ate nothing; then went up stairs, and sent for something to eat; supposed this was at half-past five, but not sare; I noticed a change in his manner ever since the Thursday preceding, when he came from the Capitol; was at Willard's hop; Mr. Key was with Mrs. Sickles the first part of the evening; Mr. Sickles came afterward, there not having been room in the carriage; she was then with Mr. Wickoff; after we returned from the hop, I noticed a charge in his manner; the change was more particularly observable we returned from the hop. I noticed a charge in his atand on its own circumstances. The rulings on similar points had been various. Roscoe's Criminal Evidênce showed that contrary decisions had been made in the English courts, but none of them covered exactly the point involved here. These were all criminal cases.

Counsel referred to the case of Hewitt agt. Brown, where the question of admissability of the wife's room and then went to Mrs. Sickles's room, where I